

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY Materials Management Division

TRANSPORTER INSPECTION FORM HAZARDOUS WASTE & LIQUID INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCT

Under the authority of Part 111, Hazardous Waste Management, Part 121, Liquid Industrial By-Products, of 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA), and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

This document is used by EGLE inspecto	rs and waste g	enerators to determine compliar	nce with Parts 111 and 121
Facility Name/Location			
Inspection Date	_ Site ID#		WDS#
TRANSPORTER LICENSE TY	/PE	EXPIRATION DATE	LICENSE HOME LOCATION

Transporter inspections can be conducted on any routine operations at stationary facilities, which includes vehicle storage and cleaning, maintenance, transfer operations, dispatching, and recordkeeping.

Transporter inspection form applies if transport requires a manifest under Part 3 *OR* the transport is conducted under Rule 309(3) (Rule 401(1)).

Transporter inspection form applies to transport <u>outside</u> of the generator or treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) site. Transport only on the site of the generator or TSDF is NOT covered under this inspection form (Rule 401(2)).

If the transport involves explosive or munitions emergency response, and the transportation was conducted pursuant to Rule 503(2), this inspection form does NOT apply, Rule 401(6).

NOTES:

The transporter must **also comply** with Part 3 (generator) of Part 111 administrative rules (EXCEPT 311(4), 312(1&2), 404(1)(b)) **if** either occurs:

- 1) The transporter imports hazardous waste into Michigan from outside the United States (Rule 401(3)(a)).
- 2) The transporter commingles compatible hazardous wastes with different Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping descriptions, and the DOT hazard class or packing group then differs from the waste description on the generators original manifests (Rule 401(3)(b)).

The transporter must **also comply** with Parts 5 (construction permits and operating licenses), 6 (owners and operators of hazardous waste TSDF), and 7 (financial capability) of Part 111 administrative rules **if** hazardous wastes from commingled lab packs are mixed (Rule 401(4)).

The transporter must **also comply** with Rule 314 (organization for economic cooperation and development) **if** hazardous waste is being imported from or exported to any other country for the purpose of recovery or disposal (Rule 401(5)).

CITATION(S)	WDS	Hazardous Waste Transporters Part 111 Hazardous Waste	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 401(4)	263A	Hazardous wastes from commingled lab packs are mixed and the transporter complies with parts 5, 6, and 7				



Rule 401(5)	263A	Transporter of hazardous waste that is being imported from or exported to another country for the purpose of recovery or disposal complies with the requirements of R 314		
Rule 402	263A	Transporter has Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		
		Identification Number		
Rule 403(1)		Highway transporter licensed under Act 138 (Hazardous Materials		
		Transportation Act)		

Definition R 108(h) Transfer Facility means any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas, where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

(C - Compliant; NC - Not Compliant; NI - Not Inspected; N/A - Not Applicable)

CITATION(S)	WDS	Transfer Facility Requirements Part 111, Hazardous Waste, 49 CFR 107, 172-180	С	NC	NI	NA
		Type of transfer facility:				
		☐ Truck-to-truck transfer ☐ Off-loading transfer facility				
Rule 404(1)(a)	263A	Vehicles and hazardous waste managed to prevent				
		discharges/emissions UNLESS the container is being filled/emptied or container is being cleaned				
Rule 404(1)(b)	263A	Hazardous waste must be stored in containers for 10 days or less				
49 CFR 107		meeting requirements of 49 CFR, Part 107 [Hazardous Materials				
and 172-180		(HM) procedures] and part 172-180 (HM management). Note:				
		Storage of greater than 10 days must comply with TSDF (Parts 5, 6, and 7) requirements; notify transporter specialist				
Rule 404(1)(c)	263A	Hazardous waste shall not be routed to same transfer facility more				
Tule 404(1)(0)	2007	than once unless:				
		☐ The load has been rejected by the TSDF and the load is returned				
		to generator or to alternate TSDF OR				
		☐ The load was undeliverable, due to reasons unrelated to the				
		suitability of the TSDF to manage the waste, such as facility				
		maintenance, overbooking, or delivery after business hours				
R 404(1)(d)	263A	Transporter consolidates the contents of two or more containers with				
		the same hazardous waste into a new container: Yes \square No \square				
		Transporter combining and consolidating two different hazardous				
		wastes that are compatible with each other: Yes \square No \square				
		If consolidating containers of 119 gallons or less:				
		Marked with the words "hazardous waste" Yes \square No \square				
		Marked with applicable hazardous waste numbers, or in compliance				
		with Rule 305(1)(e): Yes □ No □				

Applies only to facilities that off-load hazardous waste during transportation for purpose of storage off of the vehicle OR a facility that conveys waste in accordance with Rule 503(1)(k)(pipeline transfer of waste)

CITATION(S)	WDS	Transfer Facility Off-loading Requirements Part 111, Hazardous Waste, 49 CFR 107, 172-180, 29 CFR Part 1910, 40 CFR 263.31	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 404(2)(a)	263A	Transporter complies with Rule 404(1) and 49 CFR 107, 172-180 (table above)				



Rule 404(2)(b)	263A	Transporter provided notification to the department as a hazardous		
		waste transfer facility PRIOR to beginning the activity: Yes □ No □		
		Transporter re-notified the department within 30 days of changes to		
		information on notification: Yes □ No □ Note: EQP 5150 is acceptable		
Rule 404(2)(c)	263A	Transporter has required financial endorsements		
		Note: Contact transporter specialist to verify		
Rule 404(2)(d)	263A	Transporter complies with the use and management of container		
		requirements 49 CFR, Part 130, 49 CFR, Parts 172 to 180, and 40 CFR, 263.31		
Rule 404(2)(e)	263A	Transporter provides impervious secondary containment for transfer		
		area to prevent release to soil, groundwater, or surface water		
Rule 404(2)(f)	263A	The transporter complies with the following requirements:		
		49 CFR, 172.602 (emergency response information): Yes □ No □		
		49 CFR, 172.702 (applicability and responsibility for training and		
		testing): Yes □ No □		
		49 CFR, 172.704 (training requirements): Yes □ No □		
		49 CFR, 177.848 (segregation of hazardous materials): Yes □ No □		
		29 CFR, part 1910, subpart L (fire protection): Yes □ No □		
		29 CFR, part 1910.120(q) (Emergency Response Program to		
		Hazardous Substance Releases): Yes □ No □		
		29 CFR, part 1910.132 to 1910.138 (personal protective equipment):		
		Yes □ No □		
Rule 404(2)(g)	263A	Transporter maintains an inventory log with the following information:		
		Date of receipt: Yes □ No □ Date of shipment off site: Yes □ No □		
		Manifest number: Yes □ No □ Date of weekly inspection of areas		
		where containers are stored: Yes □ No □		
		Weekly inspection must include evidence of container failure:		
		Yes □ No □ Condition of secondary containment: Yes □ No □		
		Remediation correcting any problems noted: Yes □ No □		
Rule 404(3)	263A	Transfer facility operation shall not occur at TSDF designated to receive		
		the manifested hazardous waste		

Consolidation means the transfer of containers of hazardous wastes between transport vehicles by a transporter during the course of transportation without the containers holding the wastes being opened and without the wastes being repackaged.

Commingling means the transfer of hazardous wastes between containers or vehicles by a transporter during the course of transportation that results in the waste being mixed or repackaged.

CITATION(S)	WDS	Consolidation and Commingling of Hazardous Waste Part 111, Hazardous Waste	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 405(1)	263A	Transporter consolidating containers of hazardous waste shall ensure				
		the original manifest for each waste container accompanies the				
		consolidated shipment				
Rule 405(2)	263A	Transporter commingling waste of the SAME DOT shipping				
		description where the DOT hazard class and DOT packing group				
		remain the same shall :				
Rule 405(2)(a)	263A	Comply with the provisions of 49 CFR, part 173, as applicable				_
		(packaging, classes, and general hazmat requirements)				



D. L. 405(0)(L)	1 000 A			
Rule 405(2)(b)	263A	Commingling conducted in an impervious secondary containment		
		area to prevent release to soil, groundwater, or surface water (if		
		commingling is conducted at the generator location by the transporter,		
D 405(0)()	0004	this rule does not apply)		
Rule 405(2)(c)	263A	Commingled wastes are destined for a single disposal facility		
Rule 405(2)(d)	263A	Incompatible wastes are not commingled		
Rule 405(2)(e)	263A	Commingled wastes do not undergo chemical or thermal change		
R 405(2)(e)	263A	Commingled waste must retain physical and chemical characteristics		
D. I. 405(0)(f)	0004	similar to the individual wastes before commingling	-	
Rule 405(2)(f)	263A	Generator authorizes commingling as per R 309(4) and adds "CS" to		
		the end of the hazardous waste number, or numbers, used on the		
D. I. 405(0)(-)	0004	manifest		
Rule 405(2)(g)	263A	For bulk rail or bulk water shipments where commingling results in the		
		original shipment being transported by more than one vehicle: Extra copies of the manifest provided by generator must accompany		
		each vehicle: Yes 🗆 No 🗆		
		Transporter prepares a DOT-approved shipping paper and attached		
		to top of manifest(s): Yes □ No □		
		DOT approved shipping paper reflects any differences from the		
		original shipment in terms of quantity, count, and DOT-approved		
		packaging: Yes □ No □		
Rule 405(2)(h)	263A	For all commingling of wastes, other than bulk rail or bulk water		
		shipments, where commingling results in changes to the quantity,		
		count, or DOT-approved packaging on the generator manifest:		
		Transporter prepares a DOT approved shipping paper and attached		
		to top of manifest(s): Yes □ No □		
		DOT-approved shipping paper reflects any differences from the		
		original shipment in terms of quantity, count, and DOT-approved		
		packaging: Yes □ No □		
Rule 405(2)(i)	263A	If the commingled load is rejected by the TSDF, all generators		
		contributing to the commingled load are contacted to designate an		
		alternate TSDF, and the rejected commingled wastes are not returned		
		to any single generator		
Rule 405(3)	263A	Transporter commingling compatible hazardous wastes with <i>different</i>		
(a)-(g)		DOT-shipping descriptions where the DOT hazard class or DOT		
		packing group differs in a manner that alters the components of the		
		waste description on the generator's original manifest shall :		
		☐ Transporter complies with all requirements of R 405(2)(a-e) above		
		(Rule 405(3)(a))		
		☐ Transporter provided notification to the department of new activity		
		PRIOR to beginning the activity: Yes □ No □		
		Transporter re-notified the department within 30 days of changes to		
		information on notification: Yes □ No □ Note: EQP 5150 acceptable		
		(Rule 405(3)(b))		
		☐ Transporter prepared a new manifest as a generator in accordance		
		with Part 3 (Rule 405(3)(c))		
		☐ The new manifest describes the commingled load by adding "CD"		
		to the end of the hazardous waste number or numbers used on the		
		manifest (Rule 405(3)(d))		



		☐ Transporter-initiated new manifests AND the generator manifests		
		accompany the shipment to the designated facility: Yes \square No \square		
		Transporter-initiated manifests meet DOT shipping paper		
		requirements and are segregated from the generator manifests:		
		Yes □ No □		
		All manifests are signed by authorized representative of the		
		designated facility upon receipt of waste: Yes □ No □		
		NOTE: Uniform Manifest is a DOT approved shipping paper		
		(Rule 405(3)(e))		
		☐ Transporter complies with part 3 relating to wastes		
		EXCEPT Rule 311(4)(keep reports for not less than 3 years)		
		EXCEPT Rule 312(1) & (2) (biennial reporting)		
		EXCEPT Rule 404(1)(b) (transfer facility storage time)		
		(Rule 405(3)(f)		
		☐ If the commingled load is rejected by the TSDF, all generators		
		contributing to the commingled load are contacted jointly with the		
		transporter to designate an alternate TSDF, and the rejected		
		commingled wastes are not returned to any single generator		
		NOTE: The transporter shares generator responsibility under this part		
Rule 405(3)(a)	263A	☐ Transporter complies with all requirements of R 405(2)(a-e) above		
Rule 405(3)(b)	263A	☐ Transporter provided notification to the department of new activity		
		PRIOR to beginning the activity: Yes □ No □		
		Transporter re-notified the department within 30 days of changes to		
		information on notification: Yes □ No □ Note: EQP 5150 acceptable		
Rule 405(3)(c)	263A	☐ Transporter prepared a new manifest as a generator in accordance		
		with Part 3		
Rule 405(3)(d)	263A	☐ The new manifest describes the commingled load by adding "CD"		
		to the end of the hazardous waste number or numbers used on the		
		manifest		
Rule 405(3)(e)	263A	☐ Transporter-initiated new manifests AND the generator manifests		
		accompany the shipment to the designated facility: Yes \square No \square		
		Transporter-initiated manifests meet DOT shipping paper		
		requirements and are segregated from the generator manifests:		
		Yes □ No □		
		All manifests are signed by authorized representative of the		
		designated facility upon receipt of waste: Yes □ No □		
		NOTE: Uniform Manifest is a DOT approved shipping paper		
Rule 405(3)(f)	263A	☐ Transporter complies with part 3 relating to wastes		
		EXCEPT Rule 311(4)(keep reports for not less than 3 years)		
		EXCEPT Rule 312(1) & (2) (biennial reporting)		
		EXCEPT Rule 404(1)(b) (transfer facility storage time)		
	263A	☐ If the commingled load is rejected by the TSDF, all generators		
		contributing to the commingled load are contacted jointly with the		
Dul- 405(0)(x)		transporter to designate an alternate TSDF, and the rejected		
Rule 405(3)(g)		commingled wastes are not returned to any single generator		
		NOTE: The transporter shares generator responsibility under this part		



CITATION(S)	WDS	Transporter Vehicle Requirements Part 111, Hazardous Waste	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 406(1)	263A	Transporter carries a copy of Act 138, Registration and Permits, and				
		makes it available upon request. Note: Applicable ONLY when the				
		vehicle is carrying waste shipments				
Rule 406(2)	263A	Transporter closed or covered all vehicles or containers used to				
		transport hazardous waste to prevent escape: Yes □ No □				
		Outside of all vehicles and accessory equipment free of hazardous				
		waste: Yes □ No □				
Rule 406(3)	263A	All portions of vehicles, which have been in contact with hazardous				
		waste, have been cleaned and purged of vapor before transport of				
		other material				
	263A	Waste in the transporter's possession must be protected from				
Rule 406(4)		exposure to weather, fire, physical damage, and vandals				
	263A	Based on visual inspection, transport facility and operation areas				
		show no evidence that hazardous waste has escaped to the air, soil,				
Rule 407(2)(a)		surface water, groundwater, drains, or sewers				
	263A	If transport vehicles are cleaned onsite, proper procedures exist for				
Rule 407(2)(b)		wash water disposal				
	263A	Transport facility is constructed/situated to minimize possibility of				
Rule 407(2)(c)		release to soil, surface water, or groundwater				

CITATION(S)	WDS	Transporter Manifest and Record Keeping Requirements Part 111, Hazardous Waste	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 409(1)	263B	Transporter must use a manifest or e-manifest AND the manifest				1
		must comply with 40 CFR , 263, subpart B, manifesting				
Rule 409(2)	263B	If waste cannot be delivered (rejected), and the transporter has to				
		revise the manifest, the transporter must legibly note on the manifest				
		the name and phone number of the generator representative who				
		provided instruction				1
Rule 409(3)	263B	The shipment resulted in a significant manifest discrepancy specified				
		in R 608: Yes □ No □				
		The shipment resulted in a total rejection: Yes □ No □				
		The shipment result in a partial rejection: Yes □ No □				
		If Yes to any above, the transporter complied with requirements of				
		40 CFR, 263.21(b)(2): Yes □ No □				
		Before transport, a new manifest prepared by the generator for				
		rejected portion of original shipment: Yes □ No □				
Rule 409(4)	263B	All records, logs or documents must be retained for three years and				
		made available upon request				ì



CITATION(S)	WDS	Hazardous Waste Discharges Part 111, Hazardous Waste	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 410(1)	263C	A fire, explosion, or other discharge of hazardous waste occurred during transportation that could threaten human health or the environment: Yes □ No □ The transporter has knowledge that a spill has reached surface or ground water: Yes □ No □ If Yes to either above, transporter took appropriate immediate action: Yes □ No □ Transporter notified local authorities: Yes □ No □ Transporter contacted the Pollution Emergency Alerting System line: Yes □ No □				
		Each notification included: Name of reporter: Yes □ No □ Name and address of transporter: Yes □ No □ Telephone number of reporter: Yes □ No □ Date, time, and location of incident: Yes □ No □ The extent of injuries, if known: Yes □ No □ Classification, name, and quantity of hazardous waste involved: Yes □ No□ A continuing danger to life exists at the scene: Yes □ No □				
Rule 410(2)	263C	A government official determined that immediate removal of waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment: Yes \square No \square If Yes , the official may authorize removal of waste without a manifest, by transporters without a site ID number, and transporters without a registration and permit under Act 138				
Rule 410(3)(a-d)	263C	A transporter who discharged hazardous waste complied with all the following requirements: Notified the National Response Center, if required: Yes □ No □ Reported in writing, if required, to the DOT: Yes □ No □ Provided notice, if the discharge was from a bulk shipment transported by water, as required under 33 CFR, 153.203, for oil and hazardous substances: Yes □ No □ Ensured cleanup of any hazardous waste discharge, or took such action as may be required or approved, so that the hazardous waste no longer presents a hazard to human health and the environment: Yes □ No □				
Rule 413		Transporter complies with the Land Disposal Restriction requirements 40 CFR, Part 268				

NOTES:			

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CITATION(S)	WDS	Used Oil Transporters and Transfer Facilities Part 111, Hazardous Waste The requirements of this rule do NOT apply to the following exempt activities	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 812(2)(a)	279E	On-site transportation of used oil by the generator				
Rule 812(2)(b)	279E	Used oil generator who transports shipments of used oil that total 55 gallons, or less, from the generator to a used oil collection center, as per 40 CFR, 279.24(a)				
Rule 812(2)(c)	279E	Used oil generator who transports shipments of used oil that total 55 gallons, or less, from the generator to a used oil aggregation point that is owned/operated by the same generator as per 40 CFR, 279.24(b)				
Rule 812(2)(d)	279E	Transportation of used oil from household do-it-yourself (DIY) to a regulated used oil generator, used oil collection center or aggregation point, used oil processor or re-refiner, or a used oil burner. NOTE: This exemption does not apply to the transportation of collected household DIY used oil from a used oil generator, used oil collection center or aggregation point, or other facilities where household DIY used oil is collected.				

CITATION(S)	WDS	Used Oil Transporter/Transfer Facility General Requirements Part 111, Hazardous Waste, 40 CFR 279.41-46	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 812(3)	279E	Used oil transporter/transfer facility must comply with CFR, 279.41,				
		279.42, 279.43, 279.45, and 279.46, EXCEPT 279.45(b)				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Transporter consolidates or aggregates loads of used oil <i>only</i> for				
279.41(a)		purposes of transportation: Yes □ No □				
		Transporter processes used oil in compliance with the requirements				
		for processors/re-refiners in Subpart F: Yes □ No □				
Rule812(3),	279E	Transporter conducts incidental processing operations that occur in				
279.41(b)		the normal course of used oil transportation (i.e., settling and water				
		separation): Yes □ No □				
		Transporter conducts incidental processes, which are designed to				
		produce or make more amenable for production of used oil derived				
		products, and complies with the processor/re-refiner requirements of				
		Subpart F: Yes □ No □				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Transporters of used oil that is removed from oil-bearing electrical				
279.41(c)		transformers and turbines, and filtered by the transporter, or at a				
		transfer facility prior to being returned to its original use, are not				
		subject to the processor/re-refiner requirements of Subpart F				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil transporters must obtain an EPA Identification Number				
279.42(a)		NOTE: Out-of-state transporters should contact the Resource				



	1	T				
		Conservation and Recovery Act/Superfund hotline to determine how to obtain an EPA Identification Number				
Rule 812(3),	279E	A used oil transporter must deliver all used oil received to:				
279.43(a)	2190	Another used oil transporter, provided that that transporter has				
219.43(a)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
		obtained an EPA identification Number: Yes □ No □				
		A used oil processing/re-refining facility who has obtained an EPA				
		Identification Number: Yes □ No □				
		An off-specification used oil burner facility who has obtained an EPA				
		Identification Number: Yes □ No □				
		An on-specification used oil burner facility: Yes □ No □				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil transporters must comply with all applicable requirements				
279.43(b)		under the DOT regulations in 49 CFR, parts 171-180, and if				
		transporting used oil that meets the definition of a hazardous material				
		(49 CFR, 171.8) must comply with all applicable regulations under				
		49 CFR, parts 171-180				
	279E	In the event of a discharge of used oil during transportation, the				
Rule 812(3),		transporter must take appropriate immediate action to protect human				
279.43(c)(1)		health and the environment (i.e., notify location authorities, dike the				
		discharge area)				
Rule 812(3),	279E	If a discharge of used oil occurs during transportation, and an official				
279.43(c)(2)		(state, local, or federal) acting within the scope of official				
		responsibilities determines that immediate removal of the used oil is				
		necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official				
		may authorize the removal of the used oil by transporters who do not				
		have EPA Identification Numbers				
Rule 812(3), 279.43(c)(3)	279E	Air, rail, highway, or water transporter who has discharged used oil must:				
		If required by 49 CFR 171.15, give notice to the National Response				
		Center (800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675): Yes □ No □				
		Report in writing, as required by 49 CFR 171.16, to the director of the				
		Office of Hazardous Materials Regulations (address in regulations):				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Yes No A water transporter who has discharged used all must give notice as				
279.43(c)(4)	2/90	A water transporter who has discharged used oil must give notice as required by 33 CFR, 153.203				
Rule 812(3),	279E	A transporter must clean up any used oil discharge that occurs during				
279.43(c)(5)	2196	transportation, or take such action as may be required or approved				
279.43(0)(3)		by federal/state/local officials so that the used oil discharge no longer				
		presents a hazard to human health and the environment				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil transfer facilities are transportation-related facilities,		 		
279.45(a)	2136	including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other				
_, 0, 10(4)		areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours				
		during the normal course of transportation, and not longer than				
		35 days. NOTE: Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than				
		35 days are subject to regulation under Subpart F of this part				
		(processors/re-refiners)				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil storage units must be in good condition and must not be				
279.45(c)		leaking (no visible leaks)				
Rule 812(3),	279E	Containers at transfer facilities must have secondary containment				
279.45(d)		consisting of (minimum):				
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		Dikes, berms, or retaining walls: Yes \square No \square		
		A floor covering the entire area within the dikes, berms, or retaining		
		walls: Yes □ No □		
		OR an equivalent secondary containment system: Yes □ No □		
Rule 812(3),	279E	The entire containment system, including walls and floors, must be		
279.45(d)(2)		sufficiently impervious to used oil to prevent any used oil released		
		into the containment system from migrating out of the system to the		
		soil, groundwater, or surface water		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Existing Aboveground Tanks at transfer facilities must have		
279.45(e)(1)		secondary containment, which minimally consists of:		
		Dikes, berms, or retaining walls: Yes □ No □		
		A floor covering the entire area within the dike, berm, or retaining wall		
		EXCEPT for areas where existing portions of the tank meet the		
		ground: Yes □ No □		
		OR an equivalent secondary containment system: Yes \square No \square		
Rule 812(3),	279E	The entire containment system, including walls and floors, must be		
279.45(e)(2)		sufficiently impervious to used oil to prevent any used oil released		
		into the containment system from migrating out of the system to the		
		soil, groundwater, or surface water		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Secondary containment for NEW aboveground tanks must have		
279.45(f)(1)		secondary containment that minimally includes:		
		Dikes, berms, or retaining walls: Yes □ No □		
		A floor covering the entire area within the dike, berm, or retaining		
		wall: Yes □ No □		
		OR an equivalent secondary containment system: Yes \square No \square		
Rule 812(3),	279E	The entire containment system, including walls and floors, must be		
279.45(f)(2)		sufficiently impervious to used oil to prevent any used oil released		
		into the containment system from migrating out of the system to the		
		soil, groundwater, or surface water		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil at transfer		
279.45(g)(1)		facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "used oil"		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks		
279.45(g)(2)		(UST) at transfer facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the		
		words "used oil"		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment that is not		
279.45(h)		associated with an UST, and which has occurred after the effective		
		date of the Michigan recycled used oil management program		
		(October 15, 1996), the owner/operator of a transfer facility must		
		perform the following cleanup steps:		
		Stop the release: Yes □ No □		
		Contain the released used oil: Yes □ No □		
		Clean-up and manage properly the released used oil and other		
		materials: Yes □ No □		
		Repair or replace any leaking used oil storage containers or tanks		
		prior to returning them to service: Yes □ No □		
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil transporters must keep a record of each used oil shipment		
279.46(a)		accepted for transport. Records must include:		
		The name and address of the generator, transporter or processor/re-		
		refiner who provided the used oil for transport: Yes \square No \square		



	1	TI FDA: L CC C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
		The EPA identification number (if applicable) of the generator,		
		transporter, or processor/re-refiner who provided the used oil for		
		transport: Yes □ No □		
		The quantity of used oil accepted: Yes □ No □		
		The date of acceptance: Yes □ No □		
		The signature, dated upon receipt of the used oil, of a representative		
		of the generator, transporter, or processor/re-refiner who provided		
		the used oil for transport: Yes □ No □		
		NOTE: 279.46(a)(5)(ii) signature exception - Intermediate rail		
		transporters are not required to sign the record of acceptance	1	
Rule 812(3),	279E	Used oil transporters must keep a record of each shipment of used		
279.46(b)		oil that is delivered to another used oil transporter, to a used oil	1	
		burner, processor/re-refiner, or disposal facility. Records of each	1	
		delivery must include:		
		The name and address of the receiving facility or transporter:	1	
		Yes □ No □		
		The EPA identification number of the receiving facility or transporter:	1	
		Yes □ No □	1	
		The quantity of used oil delivered: Yes □ No □	1	
		The date of delivery: Yes □ No □	1	
		The signature, dated upon receipt of the used oil, of a representative	1	
		of the receiving facility or transporter: Yes □ No □	1	
		NOTE: 279.46(b)(5)(ii) signature exception - Intermediate rail		
		transporters are not required to sign the record of delivery	1	
Rule 812(3),	279E	For exports of used oil to any foreign country, the used oil transporter		
279.46(c)		must maintain the records described in 279.46(b)(1-4) for each	1	
		shipment	1	
Rule 812(3),	279E	The records described in 279.46(a-c) must be maintained for at least		
279.46(d)		three years	1	
Rule 812(4)	279E	Ensure that used oil transported is not a hazardous waste.		
		Determination made by testing, knowledge of halogen content, or	1	
		from analysis or other info from the generator: Yes \square No \square	1	
		Records maintained by transporter for three years: Yes □ No □	1	
Rule 812(5)	279E	Used oil transfer facility stores oil only in containers or tanks		
Rule 812(6)	279E	Transporter generating residue from the storage or transport of used		
, ,		oil manages the residue in accordance with Part 111	1	
NOTES:				
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CITATION(S)	WDS	Liquid Industrial By-product Transporters Part 121, Liquid Industrial By-Products	С	NC	NI	NA
Sec 12015(a)	LBT	Registered and permitted under PA 138. If transporting both septage, under Part 117, and liquid industrial by-product, under Part 138, are				
		dual licensed under both acts: Yes □ No □				
Sec 12105(b)	LBT	If a transport vehicle is dual-licensed under Part 117 and Part 138, land disposal from that vehicle is prohibited, unless authorized by the department				
Sec 12105(c)	LBT	If a transport vehicle is dual-licensed under Part 117 and Part 138, "Land Application Prohibited" must be printed on both sides of vehicle: Yes □ No □ Minimum 2" lettering: Yes □ No □				
Sec 12107(1)	LBT	Vehicles carry current issued copy of Act 138 permit/registration, can produce upon request, electronic copies acceptable				
Sec 12107(2)	LBT	Vehicles and containers closed/covered to prevent escape of Liquid Industrial By-Product (LIB): Yes □ No □ Outside of containers, vehicle, and equipment free of LIB and its residue: Yes □ No □				
Sec 12107(3)	LBT	Vehicles and equipment are decontaminated before transport of product, incompatible LIB, or hazardous waste, and decontamination records maintained				
Sec 12109(1)	LBT	Transporter delivers LIB to the designated facility specified by the generator and provides the generator with confirmation of delivery				
Sec 12109(2)	LBT	Three years of records of shipments available for review. Can produce on request, either electronic or paper.				
Sec 12109(3)	LBT	If consolidated shipping document used, does transporter provide a receipt to the generator that contains: Name of transporter: Yes □ No □ Driver signature: Yes □ No □ Date of shipment: Yes □ No □ Description of LIB: Yes □ No □ Quantity of LIB: Yes □ No □ Designated Facility name and address: Yes □ No □ Shipping document number: Yes □ No □				
Sec 12109(4)	LBT	Transporter has site ID number issued by Michigan or the EPA				



NOTES:

CITATION(S)	WDS	Universal Waste Transport Part 111, Hazardous Waste, 40 CFR 273	С	NC	NI	NA
Rule 228(6)	273D	Universal waste transporter may not dispose of, dilute, or treat				
273.51(a-b)		universal waste, except if responding to releases, as per 273.54(b).				
		NOTE: If the waste from a release is determined to be a hazardous				
		waste, the transporter is subject to 40 CFR, Part 262 (CFR, 273.54(b))				
Rule 228(6)	273D	If universal waste is also hazardous material, the transporter complies				
273.52(a)		with DOT requirements for package/labels/marking/placards/shipping				
		papers. NOTE: Some universal waste materials are regulated by the				
		DOT as hazardous materials because they meet the criteria for one or				
		more hazard classes specified in 49 CFR 173.2				
Rule 228(6)	273D	Universal waste shipments may not be described by the shipping				
273.52(b)		name "hazardous waste" or by adding the word "waste" to the shipping				
		name. NOTE: As universal waste shipments do not require a				
		manifest, under 40 CFR, 262, they may not be described by the DOT's				
		proper shipping name "hazardous waste, (I) or (s), n.o.s.," nor may the				
		hazardous material's proper shipping name be modified by adding the				
		word "waste" (40 CFR, 273.52(b))				
Rule 228(6)	273D	Transporter immediately contains all releases of universal wastes and				
273.54(a)		other residues from universal wastes				
Rule 228(6)	273D	Transporter determines whether any material resulting from the				
273.54(b)		release is hazardous waste				
Rule 228(6)		Transporter only transports the universal waste to a universal waste				
273.55(a)		handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination. Note: A				
		universal waste transporter transporting universal waste to a foreign				
		destination is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR, 262, Subpart H				
